

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. IV.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1855.

NO. 29.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,
Licentiate of the College of Physicians.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons.
Fellow of the University of Göttingen.
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.
Licentiate Accoucher of the Lying in Hospital of Dublin, Ireland.
Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medicine in Canada East and Canada West.
Licensed "to practice as a General Medical Practitioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies wherever situated."
Will be found (unless when absent on professional business.)

At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,
NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1851. 16-39

DR. BURNIE,
One Door South of E. O. Lloyd's Druggist,
HOLLAND LANDING.
Holland Landing, Dec. 1st, 1851. 43-1

WALTER B. GEIKIE, M. D.,
Licentiate of the College of Physicians.
EDICAL BOARD OF CANADA WEST,
AURORA, (MAGNELL'S CORNERS).
Aurora, May 1st, 1855.

Charles Sibbald,
LAND INSURANCE, AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Broker and Commission Merchant,
Of Grain, Lumber, and Produce,
NEWMARKET.
REFERENCES:—The Hon. Sir J. B. Robinson, Bart., Chief Justice, John Arnold, Esq., F. H. Howard, Esq., Toronto; Wm. Rice, Esq., Newmarket.
Newmarket, May 17, 1851. 15-41

T. BOTSFORD,
Saddler, Harness and
TRUNK MAKER,
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St.
NEWMARKET.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1851. 43-1

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer
For Whitchurch and Adjoining Townships.
PARTIES desiring to secure his services can make application either personally or by letter, (post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.
Newmarket, May 4, 1851. 64-13

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE
COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1851.

R. C. McMULLEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,
Land, General Commission, Division Court
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and
Treasurer to the Home District Building Society.
Commissioner and Auctioneer.
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 15-23

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23-15

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS,
NEWARKET.
KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,
of their own composition, adapted to the various
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which
we live. Also, the
Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,
Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c., together with a general
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt
attention to all who may favor us with a call.
ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 16-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES,
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1851. 16-1

J. SUTTON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.
ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-
paired to order, and Warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the
Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 16-32

MANSION HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,
KEEP BY
THOMAS MOSIER.

GOOD Sheds and Stabling, and first-rate accom-
modation.
Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. 16-1

SAMUEL MACHILL,
Licensed Auctioneer,
FOR KING AND WHITCHURCH,
AURORA—MAGNELL'S CORNERS.
Aurora, May 1st, 1855. 16-4

W. HOSLEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
COMPETENT IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH,
Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, May 1st, 1855. 16-17

POETRY.

Brighter Days.

Let us hope for brighter days!
We have struggled long together,
Hoping that the summer's rays
Might succeed the winter weather;
Hoping still the summer come,
That to us seems winter still,
Summer—winter—all the same!
To our hearts as cold and chill!

Let us hope for brighter days!
Surely they must come at last,
As we see the solar rays,
When the storm has hurried past;
So, 'mid the storm, we know
That the sunbeam will succeed,
Let us not our hope forego
In our darkest hour of need!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thrilling Sketch.

EIGHTEEN YEARS CAPTIVE AMONG THE
INDIANS.

We were visited, a few days ago, by a man by the name of Joseph Barney, who says that he is in search of a son, whom he supposed to live somewhere near Alton. He made his escape, on the 5th of May, from the Flat Head river in Oregon. He stated that he had been with this tribe of Indians eighteen years. We listened for some length of time to his history, many portions of which are truly thrilling. He was taken prisoner in 1836 on the Upper Missouri river, while in the employ of a fur company. He is a native of France, and speaks English but poorly; but we give what he communicated to us as nearly as possible. He was in company with a man by the name of Robertson, both of whom were captured. They attempted to defend themselves, and killed two Indians, but they were overpowered—there being twenty-five Indians, to contend with. They were secured hand and foot, and placed on ponies, and started to the northwest, and travelled five weeks, when they came to the hunting ground of the tribe, where they were given up to the chief, who shook hands with them, and manifested much joy at their capture. They were unbound and confined in a hut, where they were fed, but not allowed to escape. The chief offered them his two daughters if they would marry and remain with the tribe. Finding escape utterly impossible for the time being, the terms were accepted and the marriage took place. The fruits of the marriage were two children, both of which are still living, a daughter, sixteen, and a son, fourteen, both of which he left with the tribe. Two years ago, Robertson attempted to escape, but was recaptured, and would have been put to death, but for the interposition of his wife, who was the daughter of the chief. During the time of his captivity, Barney states, that he was engaged with the tribe in three battles—two with the Black Feet, and one with a tribe the name of which he does not know—in one of which he says over seventy Black Feet were killed.

The most of the time of his captivity he lived on the head of the Columbia river, and at times as far up as the head of the Flat Head river. During the eighteen years, he saw neither salt, bread, potatoes, coffee, tea, or any thing of the kind; living upon meat of moose, deer, skunk, rattlesnake, turkey, prairie hens, &c. At the time he made his escape he was near Lake Superior, about sixty miles from a trading post of American Fur Company. The chief (his father-in-law) was a Doctor, and on the 5th of May left, and while he was gone, Barney succeeded in making all the Indians dead drunk with the whiskey which had just been received, giving one and a half pint to each Indian. After they were asleep, he took his bow and arrow, tomahawk, pipe, two and a half pounds tobacco, flint and steel, and two pounds of meat, being all there was in the hut. He started and travelled all night, having his dog along; the next morning he killed his dog, to prevent his returning to give a clue to his trace.

About 11 o'clock the same day when about 35 miles he was overhauled by his father-in-law's (the chief's) dog, which he killed with his bow and arrow, and carried his carcass away from the path, and then concealed himself in the bush; while he was thus concealed the chief passed by him, as he passed the chief uttered to himself, in his language—"I will pass this mountain and at the foot of it I will take the left hand." Overhearing this Barney availed himself of this information.

Following the chief to the foot of the mountain he found sure enough that he had taken the left hand road, which he ascertained by the track of his pony. He continued his journey until about two daybreak on the next morning, when he sat down, fatigued and hungry; after daylight he killed a rattlesnake eight feet four inches in length, which he roasted and ate for breakfast. He kept on in the same direction, when about 5 o'clock he was overhauled by his brother-in-law's dog, which he killed immediately and passed on. On the next day, about 5 o'clock he was overhauled by another dog belonging to the tribe, which he despatched in the same way as the others; after which he proceeded without any molestation, travelling four days without daring to build a fire, only in the daytime. He was seven weeks travelling before he came to any tribe of Indians, during which he had spent one week in despair, not travelling or expecting ever to reach a habitation of whites.

At the end of the above time he came to a tribe which he calls the Tomahawks. He was kindly treated by them. For fear of being taken again, he assured them that he belonged to the Flat Heads; and was in search of two crazy Indians who had made their escape.

After asking some questions he departed, and after nine miles travel came to the Missouri river. He made a raft of logs and passed over. Travelling due east, he continued his journey nine weeks before he arrived at White Lake in Minnesota, during all of which time he had subsisted upon game, which he killed with his bow and arrow. He remained there three days and sold his accoutrements for clothing and then made his way for his State. He arrived here in the cars.

Barney is a man of considerable intelligence and seems to have a vivid recollection of nearly all that passed during his captivity. He seems familiar with Indian life, and gives their signs for determining courses, cures for diseases, &c. He would like to see his children again, but would rather forego the pleasure than go back and remain with the tribe. He was married soon after he came to this country, and lived in Otsego county, New York, where his wife died, after which he was employed by the Fur Company. He is 63 years old, but still seems active and hardy. He describes the country where he has been as being the handsomest he ever saw. Truly he has "seen the elephant," and if his history is correct he can tell of more trials, tribulations and adventures than any one living.—*Massachusetts (Ill.) Statesman.*

The Way to Fortune.

Let no poor boy after reading the following fact despair, of ever making a respectable living.

A gentleman was once walking down one of the streets in P——, when a beggar loudly craved a few coppers for a night's lodging. The gentleman looked earnestly at the poor man, and enquired:

"Why do you not work! You ought to be ashamed to beg."

"Oh, Sir I do not know where to get employment."

"Nonsense replied the gentleman, 'you can work if you will. Now listen to me. I was once a beggar like you. A gentleman gave me a crown piece, and told me to work and not to beg 'for God helps those who help themselves.' I at once left P——, and got out of the way of my old companions. I remembered the advice given me by my mother, before she died, and I began to pray God to keep me from sin, and to give me his help day by day. I went round to the houses in the country places, and with part of my five shillings, I bought old rags. These I took to the paper mill and with profit. I was willing to give a fair price for the things I bought, and did not strive to sell them for more than I believed them worth. I determined to be honest and God rewarded me. My classes and profits became larger and larger, and now I have got more than ten thousand crown pieces that I can call my own. One great thing that has contributed to my success is this: I have kept from drink and tobacco."

As the gentleman spoke, he took from his purse a five-shilling piece, and handed it to the astonished beggar, saying "now you have the same chance of getting on in the world as I had. Go and work, and never let me see you begging again. If I do, I shall hand you over to the police."

Years passed away. The gentleman had forgotten the circumstance, until one day, when traveling through P——, he entered a respectable looking bookseller's shop, in order to purchase some books.

He had not been very long in conversation with the book-seller, before the latter eagerly looking into the face of his customer, "Sir, are you not the gentleman who several years ago, gave a five shilling piece to a poor beggar at the end of this street?"

"Yes, I remember it well."

"Then Sir, this house—the well stocked shop, is the fruits of that five-shilling piece." Tears of gratitude trickled down his cheek, as he introduced this gentleman to his happy wife and children. He was regarded as their benefactor. When gathered round the table to partake of a cup of tea, the book-seller recounted his history from the above vented day. It was very similar to that of the welcome guest. By industry, honesty, and dependence on God's help, he had risen, step by step, from buying rags, to selling papers and tracts in the streets, and to keeping an old book-shop, and ultimately to be the owner of one of the best circulating libraries in the place. Before the happy party separated, the large old family bible was brought out of which the Psalms of thanksgiving was read, and then all bent round the altar. Words could not express the feelings of those who formed the group. For some moments silence, intermingled with subdued sobs, evinced the gratitude to the Almighty Disposer of all events, which was ascending to heaven.

When they arose and bade each other farewell, the book seller said:

"Thank God, I found your words to be true, 'God helps those who help themselves.' It is better to work than to beg."

A RICH JOKE.—A gentleman in this place, played off a rich joke on his better half the other day. Being somewhat of an opiate he took into his head that he would like to have a first rate dinner. So he addressed her a note politely informing her that "a gentleman of her acquaintance—an old and true friend—would dine with her that day." As soon as she received it, all hands went to work to get every thing in order. Precisely at 12 o'clock she was clean as a new pin in sumptuous dinner was on the table, and she was arranged in her best attire. A gentle knock was heard and she started with a palpitating heart to the door. She thought it must be an old acquaintance, perhaps a brother, from the place where they once lived. On opening the door, she saw her husband with a smiling countenance.

"Why my dear," says she in an anxious tone, "Where is this gentleman, you spoke of in your note?"

"You said a gentleman of my acquaintance an old and true friend would dine with us to-day."

"Well," said he, good naturedly, am I not a gentleman of your acquaintance, an old and true friend?"

"Oh!" said she distressingly, is there nobody but you?"

"No."

"Well I declare this is too bad," said his wife in an angry tone.

The husband laughed immediately; his better half said she felt like giving him a tongue lashing; but finally they sat cozily together, and for once he had a good dinner without having company.

An Exulting Scene.

Yesterday afternoon, as a druggist's boy out on west Baltimore street was making up a prescription, he was startled by the sudden entrance of an elderly man, whose ghastly look quivered with nervous contortions as he said in tremulous tones:—

"Mix me an emetic—quick."

"Taken poison, desperate man?" muttered the clerk as he overturned a bottle of sal volatile in his haste to reach a jar labelled "Ipecacuanha."

The emetic was speedily mixed and gulped down: then a change came o'er the features of the desperate man. First his head inclined towards his back, then his mouth opened so wide that the under jaw fell on his neck with a spasmodic gasp. The latter symptom was conclusive, and the druggist's clerk almost tumbled over a huge mastiff dog in his haste for a bucket, which he placed to receive the poison; and then, with a resolve to analyse its nature—for his aspirations rise to a chemical professorship, he dislodged a huge "dispendary" from the "toxicological manual," and searched for the department headed "arsenic," "antimony," &c.

By this time the desperate man's stomach was as empty as that of an individual who had fasted for a week; and after wiping his mouth and face, he wished the clerk a "Good afternoon," and prepared to depart.

"Stay, sir!" shouted the young aspirant for a chemical professorship, "you haven't told me the nature of the poison that you swallowed. Was it arsenic, antimony, protoxide—?"

"No, no!" interrupted the now composed individual; "the poison I swallowed was a wine-glass of 'brandy,' which I drank in mistake for a dose of dysentery mixture. I've taken the pledge, belong to the 'Sons,' besides—"

was told, however, a despatch, to my wife enraged clerk, who not only shouted "catch him Nero," but dashed the huge "toxicological manual" at the ultra cold water advocate, just as his venerable head vanished from the doorway.

At a recent trial for violation of the Maine Law in Boston, one of the witnesses for the prosecution testified as follows:—

GOVERNMENT.—"Have you drank anything at Mr. Parker's within the last month?"

WITNESS.—"Yes, water."

G.—"Have you drank anything else?"

W.—"Yes."

G.—"Any rum, or brandy, or gin?"

W.—"No."

"What did you drink?"

W.—"I don't know."

G.—"What did you call for?"

W.—"I called for Frank Pierce."

G.—"Did you get it?"

W.—"I did."

G.—"What did it look like?"

W.—"It looked like Frank Pierce."

G.—"What did it smell like?"

W.—"It smelled like Frank Pierce."

G.—"What did it taste like?"

W.—"It tasted like Frank Pierce."

G.—"Mr. Witness, on your oath, what do you believe you drank?"

W.—"I believe I drank Frank Pierce."

And a general explosion in which the Court and Jury and Barr joined, the District Attorney said to his assistant, "Mr. Horner, pay this man witness fee and let him go," and he went.

WHAT AMERICAN TRAVELLERS LEARN IN CANADA.—An American, travelling in Upper Canada, writes to the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser some very sensible notes on Canadian affairs. We make the following extract from one of his recent letters:—In conversation with several intelligent Canadian gentlemen, who seemed good judges of public sentiment on that subject, I was uniformly told that the feeling of loyalty was never stronger in the Provinces than it is at this moment, and that there is not only no desire on the part of the Canadians for annexation to the United States, but that such a union is regarded with general repugnance.

When I enquired into the grounds of this repugnance, the principal reasons assigned were first, since reattachment to royalty and the forms of the English constitution, resulting from habits of thought induced by education; secondly the deep dislike which is felt to the institution of slavery, with which they are not willing to have any connection; and thirdly, the fact, that the taxes in Canada were lower than in the States. If the Provinces should be annexed to the United States, they would necessarily surrender the Federal Government the income they now derive from their moderate duty on imports, be obliged to resort to some other method of taxation for local purposes. While there is no disposition for a political union with the United States, and a strong dislike is expressed to our citizens when acting in a public or official capacity, there exists in Canada a warm appreciation of the character of our people in their private relations, and of the mutual advantage which must result from the cultivation of friendly intercourse between the two countries.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, August 15, 1855.

The steamship "America" arrived at 4 30 p. m., with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst.

The news presents no feature of special importance.

The Allies were daily extending their advances towards the Redan and Malakoff, and the assault was anxiously looked for.

The latest advices from the Crimea were up to July 30, on which day Gortschakoff telegraphed that there was a cannonade on both sides, but nothing of importance.

A grand secret expedition is in preparation. The harbors of Kamiesch and Halaclava were crowded with vessels to take part in it.

The French Government is said to have chartered 197 small steamers for river service, each to be capable of conveying 500 men.

Rumors were current in Paris on the 3rd, that the bombardment of Malakoff and the Redan had been recommenced.

A despatch received from London at the latest moment, says that weekly newspapers learn that the siege of Sebastopol was about to be raised, and that communications of a momentous character had just been received from Germany by the Western Powers.

Accounts from Asia are contradictory: on the one hand, it is asserted the Russians were retiring from Kars and Przesoul.

From the "Baltic," there is no news. The Queen had sent a message to Parliament, asking that provision be made for any extraordinary expenses which might arise; which was followed by a proposition from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to issue \$7,000,000 additional, in Exchequer bills.

The difficulties arising out of the recruiting troops in the United States had been referred to in Parliament, and Lord Palmerston stated that the practice had been put a stop to.

The official report of the new French loan shows that 3,000,000 of francs more had been six times the amount asked for.

The presence of Austrian troops is contradicted.

From the other parts of Europe there is no news of importance.

The Liverpool cotton market had declined 1s 6d a lb. Week's sales 35,000 bales, of which 7,000 were on speculation and for export.

Breadstuffs were generally quiet. Wheat 43s to 44s; Corn 40s to 41s.

White Wheat 11s 9d to 12s 2d; Red 10s to 11s 8d.

Western Canal Flour 40s to 40s 6d; Ohio 43s to 44s.

Weather variable—no damage yet to crops. Pork in fair request and firm. Lard advanced to 55s for prime. Money market more stringent. Consols for money closed at 91½.

New York, August 16.

Meetings were held at the Merchant's Exchange in Philadelphia and Baltimore, at noon to-day, for affording relief to the sufferers from yellow fever in Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c.

Norfolk, August 14.

The fever has extended from the infected districts to the upper part of the city. Many of our most prominent citizens have died, and are dying of it. Great difficulty is experienced in getting rooms, and \$10 per night is charged. There is not more than 1500 of the population left in Portsmouth.

Canada in the Paris Exhibition.

In a recent letter, Horace Greeley of the N. Y. Tribune thus accounts for Canada making a better display with her products than the United States in the Paris Exposition:—

"Her Wheat, Oats, Peas, Beans, &c., are arranged in open cases, [her very best products having been purchased out-right for this purpose], are hard to beat; her show of Indian Corn is respectable and unexcelled, since there is none from the States; and so with her Axes, Scythes, and other edge-tools, which Europe has not yet learned how to make but may be made by produce if she manifests a tractable disposition. (We must not ask too much of a youth and inexperience.) There is a very credible Carriage here of Canadian manufacture; but how did it come here?"

"Simply thus: The intelligent and capable agent of the Canadian Government visited all the notable manufacturers in the Colony, selected what he considered the best carriage to be found among them, and brought it here to be shown at the public expense. (So the other countries are represented.) Of course I am neither objecting to this, nor lamenting that our own country did not see fit to do likewise, but merely citing the fact on a contrast which has been widely remarked, and is still but partially understood."

"But I purpose to show how it pays. Canada is known to be remarkably rich in timber, while France is relatively poorer in that important staple than any other country I ever saw. We justly praise the architecture of Paris for the security it affords against fire; but how could it be otherwise when there scarcely any inflammable material for house building to be had here at any price? Well, the Canadians have sent a good display of samples of various kinds of timber, and with them specimens of manufactured doors, windows, &c., of the price marked on each. I understand, and can readily believe, that these have a ready sale, and can readily be converted into orders for doors, &c., from Canada, and are very likely to become the foundation of considerable trade."

SECTIONAL CHRISTIANITY.—We find the following among the religious intelligence of the day:

"The Rev. T. S. Reeve has resigned the pastoral care of the First Presbyterian Church (N. S.) in St. Joseph, Mo. The Church Session advertised in *The Christian Observer* for a pastor, to whom they will pay from \$500 to \$800 a year; but they want one who is 'a southern man in his feelings' and 'care not where he was born or educated.'"

We congratulate the First Presbyterian Church (N. S.) in St. Joseph, Mo., on its progressive ideas. The wide, universal humanitarianism of the Apostles was to their element of success. They were to break down pretty boundaries of Judaisms and Paganism and preach the Gospel to all nations. Heroism without the world's reward was the touchstone of the teacher and healer then. Paul did not go to Rome because he was Roman in his feeling but because he was a Christian.

But neither Paul nor any of the early Apostles would suit the First Presbyterian Church (N. S.) in St. Joseph, Mo. Not one of them would have been "Southern" in his feelings—only cosmopolitan and Christian. Neither was the admiration of Paul for "beards" of the N. S. Order. He held them as the last one man should invoke for another. In his magnificent appeal for religion and liberty before the Roman Governor he has left nothing for the scourgers of men and women to build a theory upon.

Of wonderful Presbyterians of the N. S. of Missouri! Marvellous believers in the Golden rule! Exquisite interpreters of the Sermon on the Mount! Delectable followers of Christianity! A Southern Christian! A Bible to suit the Missouri slaveholders, and that shall ever have consolation and hopes for Stringfellow and Atchison!

Externally measured by the degree of latitude—likewise by the thermometer—also by the price of negro flesh! A minister is wanted worth \$500 to \$800 a year! Only the apostle must be Southern in his feelings; his particular Christianity is of no account. If he can swallow Slavery, why not gulp at all other crimes and enormities! \$5000 for a Southern preacher.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE YEAR OF PLENTY.—Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-five will be entitled to golden remembrances in our national chronology, as the Year of Plenty. Never were the labors of the husbandman rewarded with such abundant crops, and, coming after a season, if not of famine, at least of pinching prices, the rich abundance of our fields, orchards and gardens, and the prevailing healthiness of the country over its vast extent, affords us sufficient cause for ing and cheering cry of abundance. This never was such a golden harvest before. All our great staples yield more than an average harvest, and the lower crops, the fruit and small vegetables which are not taken into the account of commercial economists. We have accumulated a great heap of harvest statistics during the past week, some of them in the shape of private letters from various parts of the country; and some of them extracts from our contemporary reports—intending to make a synopsis of them, but they are too numerous, and their unvarying tenor deprives them of interest. They all tell the same story of glorious weather, abundant harvest, brilliant prospects, and comforting reports, the intelligence from Europe of abundant crops there is most encouraging. The coming year must inevitably be of cheap breadstuffs, and consequently, cheap living; but there is no danger of the farmer not being abundantly rewarded for his labors.—*New York Times.*

Jackson, Tenn., have played the same deceitful game at New Brunswick which Lord Elgin, Huala, and the French enabled them to succeed in here. They agreed to build a railway there, receiving £7 per cent of provincial debentures; now they demand 75.—Give us a bold Torpin, with his brace of pistols, in preference to these canting hypocrites of contractors, church and state bankers, and money-lenders. The highwayman seeks the protection of no law; the "Peto" pays a dollar to a pious clergyman in the morning, and a clear fifty by such rascally juggling as the above are night. The European and North American Railway is at a stand!—*Examiner.*

AN EXPLANATION.—[*Mitral Argus*].—The Auditor General—that is to be—will have his hands full if he performs his duty of cleansing the Augean stable of the public departments of corruption; but, we venture to say, the Government will take care not to employ any one who will. There are "secrets of the prison house" which the new Auditor will be "fraid to reveal," and there will constantly be just as strong a necessity for a Parliamentary audit of the Auditor's accounts, as there now is of an inspection of the Inspector General's and the Receiver General's accounts.

Lately.—A Correspondent of the Cayuga Sentinel gives the following description of "the Times" out in the diggings:

"Just now it is about as dull here as it can be. Merchants, mechanics, laborers and professional men complain from Monday morning until Saturday night. No such thing as a butting of any description; trade won't work, and even fish refuse contemptuously to be sold. Sunday is a golden period; for on the Sabbath there is some upturning of life. People go to church, yet with a sort of dreamy indifference, particularly manifested by the slow monotonous jingle of silver on the pews as it is circulated through the congregation. The heat degrades all manner of men. Superhuman effort is required to get ones hand into ones pocket, and the labor of withdrawing it is attended with greater difficulties. Charity is at a discount in the dog-days, and port-boxers pass empty away."

Wanted Immediately.
At this Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business. None need apply unless satisfactory references can be given as to character, &c., and about 16 years of age.

The New Era.
Newmarket, Friday, August 24th, 1855.
Magistrate's Court.

On Thursday last, as we were going to press, Mary Ann Hornbuck, a colored girl in the employ of R. H. Smith, Esq., was charged with attempting to poison that gentleman and his family. The following positions were made before J. B. Gorman, Esq.:

R. H. Smith Esq.—This morning, immediately after breakfast, himself and family were all taken sick. His suspicions were thereupon excited. Sent his daughter to the kitchen for tea; but it had then been broken in the hands of Mary Ann Hornbuck. Went immediately for Dr. Pyne, as Mrs. Smith was very ill, and told him my fears. The Dr. ordered warm water, and while it was being got, he came. On examining the tea-kettle which was then upon the stove, traces of fly-poison was found in the bottom. Dependent thereon searched and found the broken tea-pot; and while he was examining it Dr. Pyne asked the prisoner what became of the plates of poison. Prisoner answered by saying that they had been broken that morning and thrown into the closet. No other persons, but prisoner had access to the tea-pot or kettle. Dependent had no reason to believe that she was the first attempt. All had been taken sick some eight or ten days ago similarly; but then had no suspicions. At that time he felt similar to what he had this morning; and ever since that time Mrs. Smith's face had been considerably swollen. Was not aware of any difference between Prisoner and any member of the family. Had not heard of fly-poisoning.

Alec McKenzie, sworn.—At breakfast, about half past seven this morning, he got to the story that was very sick on the fact. After arriving reached a good deal. He was soon informed that he had been poisoned and immediately went to the house to get an emetic for the Doctor. This emetic relieved him, and he had since been able to stay in the ship. He felt similarly, some eight or ten days ago, to what he had during that day, but he had no suspicions of being poisoned.

Dr. Pyne, sworn.—Was sent for this morning, by Mr. Smith, and told that Mrs. Smith was taken very ill, and also herself and family, immediately after breakfast. Mr. Smith informed me of his suspicions. As soon as I could prepare medicines, went down to Mr. Smith's house, and found nearly the whole family very ill. Called for warm water in order to administer an emetic. After Mrs. Smith had drunk the warm water, observed some black powder in the bottom of the bowl, which dependent immediately discovered was fly-poison. Asked if they had any fly-poison in the house, and was informed by Mrs. Smith there were two plates of it on the kitchen window. Went to the kitchen and could find but one. Asked Prisoner what had become of the other plate, and was told by her that it had been broken that morning and thrown into the closet. Asked for the tea-pot, and this had also been broken and thrown away. Witness took the tea-kettle off the stove and examined it in presence of Dr. Nash, and found a large quantity of fly-poison in the bottom. Mrs. Smith's Mr. Smith had found portions of the tea-pot in which was fly-poison. Fly-poisons are composed of various substances. The kind in question Witness believes to be Cobalt—a dangerous poison. Dependent looked up the tea-kettle and broken tea-pot in order to analyse their contents at leisure. Would not swear that either Mr. or Mrs. Smith or Mr. John Bogart was out of danger.

Dr. Nash, sworn.—About half past nine this morning Mr. Smith came to his office a good deal excited and said he expected himself and family had been poisoned. He also stated that Dr. Pyne was at his house and desired Witness to come immediately and bring certain medicines and a strong emetic. On entering the house he found Mrs. Smith laboring in a violent condition with violent sickness. Dr. Pyne showed Dependent a basin containing water lately taken from a tea-kettle, at the bottom of which was a powder resembling Cobalt. Witness also examined a tea-kettle which contained the same kind of fly-poison together with a quantity of dead flies. The whole family was suffering, although not to the same degree, all in one way, water satisfied in a very short time. From the nature of the sickness it was his impression they had taken Cobalt. He considered Mrs. Smith and Mr. John Bogart still in danger.

This concluded the evidence for the prosecution. The Magistrate then asked the prisoner if there were any questions she wished to ask, or desired to make any statement; but she replied in the negative. She was then fully committed to take her trial at the Assizes in October, and the witnesses bound over to appear and give evidence.

North's Gwillimbury Township Council.

This Council met, pursuant to notice, on Saturday last the 18th inst., at Mr. P. Lawrence's Hotel, North's Point. All the members present—the Reeve in the Chair.

Several By-Laws were introduced in reference to various School Sections; after which the Council went up the matter of assessment for the current year. A pretty warm discussion ensued—at the conclusion of which it was—

Moved by David Sprague, Jr., seconded by Friend Morton—

That the Clerk in By-Law 31, fixing the assessment for this Township, be filled up with one-half penny in the \$.

To which an amendment was moved by David Sprague, Jr., that the blank be filled up with three signs of a penny in the \$.

and on a division the amendment was lost and the original motion carried—David Sprague, senior, alone voting for the amendment.

David Sprague, senior, laid before the Council proper vouchers for the due expenditure of the road money placed under his supervision. Moved by David Sprague, Jr., seconded by F. Morton—That the selectors of Jurors be paid the same amount this year that they received last.—carried.

Moved by Friend Morton, seconded by Thos. Glover—

That the Sub-Treasurer be paid the sum of 17s 6d to defray his expenses in going to Toronto for School money due this Township.—Carried.

Moved by F. Morton, seconded by D. Sprague, senior,—

That all monies granted for road purposes not expended on or before the 15th of October next, be forfeited.

The Council then adjourned till Saturday, the 10th of November next, there to meet at the residence of Mr. John Moulds, Lot No. 2, in the 5th concession of North Gwillimbury.

[The evil results of dividing Township's into wards is as apparent in this municipality, perhaps, as any other North of the Edges.—Each man endeavors to do the best he can for his particular Ward,—consequently the Township, as a whole, is to a great extent, neglected.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the New Era.

DEAR SIR,—I find after looking over Progression's article in your issue of the 27th July, that in order to maintain my position as a "Vindictive" a defender of the people's rights, I shall have to trouble you and your readers with another correspondence.

It appears that my opponent will not admit of a simple statement of facts, which are self-evident to every one who is at all acquainted with our present School system; but he has such a logical cast of mind that he must have everything done in the form of a perfect syllogism before his incredulous nature can be convinced. He says that I have not shown that there are any "defects in our present system of managing schools." He must indeed be very dull of comprehension, and thinking it high time that such fanatical disciples of old dogmatism should be enlightened, I will consent to partially retract my steps and lay before him in as plain terms as possible, some of the principle defects which at present exist.

In the first place I assert that our present system (carried out as it is now) brings a great unnecessary expense upon the country. It must be readily admitted that if we had a separate set of salaries official to carry out the provisions of every Parliamentary act, our public expenses would be double or triple what they are at present. This is the case with the school act; therefore, the carrying out of its provisions costs us twice or three as much as there is any necessity for, which is a direct waste of two-thirds of the money now paid to school officials for their services, which money is not properly the School fund, set apart for the payment of teacher's salaries (and I never said they were) a school fund set apart for the payment of officers' salaries, both of which come out of the people's pocket, and the one should not be wasted any more than the other, consequently all "Progression's" accumulation of words in attempting to prove me incorrect about the school fund, can have no weight, and only show that he must have been at a loss for something to say.

It will also be admitted that our present salaries school officials, have no interest in schools which they superintend except the pecuniary remuneration received for their services. Our Municipal authorities have an interest—a local interest, consequently they could superintend the school in their own vicinity much cheaper and more efficiently than they are at present, and I still contend that the contemptible epithet of "Tom Dick and Harry" cast upon those functionaries by Progressions, are not only uncalled for and ingenuously, but they are insulting in the extreme. As also in his charge of ignorance on account of the poor facilities of obtaining an education which existed a few years ago. People at that time learned to read, write, and cipher in the first four rules of Arithmetic, and when these are learned (owing to the rapid advancement of literature in all civilized nations)—the cheap distribution of books and periodicals on all branches of an education, and who are so disposed, and have common sense and faculties can still be leading, and keep pace the times. Surely opponents must have forgotten the good old adage that "We are never to old to learn." This same charge of ignorance was raised by a great many old conservative anti-progressions, when the municipal act came in force. They asserted that five individuals could not be found in each township that had an education advanced enough to carry out this act, and that the full control of schools was placed in the hands of our own Municipalities, and would show how erroneous the opinions of my opponent are in this respect. It would only be making a small addition to their present duties, and they could be elected with a view to its fulfillment, and if this were done I dare venture to say (allowing the council to vote their own salaries) that instead of costing the school circuit No. 4 (comprising 31 school sections) in the United Counties of York and Peel \$185,000 (as it did last year for superintendents' salaries) it would not cost them more than one-fourth that sum, and instead of a thing back over education clock fifty years it would be setting it forward by giving the management to individuals who are personally and locally interested and who (from the nature of their office) would do the business now done by the local superintendents for these families better than what is at present paid them officers, who are uninterested persons (in these two counties) to \$115,000. The system which I recommend would not cost an amount saving to these counties of upwards of \$70,000. But this appears as only a man in the eyes of "Progression," which he charges me with making a mountain of a mole hill. It is evidently quite the reverse when you would "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel" by insisting to the present system (which is so defective) with all the blind zeal of a bigot; and why will not for a moment tolerate the slightest change for the better? For would it not be far better to have a school or three-fourth of the money (now expended in officers' salaries) to be expended in procuring

school libraries and apparatus for the benefit of the pupils, the full control of schools in the hands of individuals chosen annually by the suffrages of the people, and who are better calculated (from their having to carry out the provisions of other acts, and from their immediate location among the School Sections) to superintend the Schools than the present officers are. To say that I do not then have the same room for complaint that there is at present, the people could still annually at their town meetings, their local superintendents, and if they were dissatisfied with them they could remove them at the next year and put in others, while at present if my township is dissatisfied it has to substantiate its complaints through its representative (the Reeve) to the representatives of his township in the County Council, before any steps are taken to break their rigid views, and then in most cases the result proves unsatisfactory.

To be Continued.

Chronicles of Theophanes.

CHAPTER V.

Continued.

19 For is known, brethren, that Theophanes is a man that sometimes thinketh within himself, and whether "in the body or out of the body" he knoweth not.

20 Let us therefore privately intimate that he is lunatic, and hath a devil, and much teaching hath "made him mad," and delivers other little tales can likewise be gathered together against him.

21 And as it is known unto all men that I have great craft in healing the "infirmities of the flesh," my sayings (particularly with those of frail and unbelonging) will have great power over the mind of man.

22 And moreover, are there not those of our Kin that we love? and is it not meet that they should abide with us and be builded up among us? Whereas we are paying unto Theophanes much goodly "scrip," and he may have garnered up a few pieces wherewith to comfort his household, and peradventure needeth not that which the "men of trust" through the people have solemnly covenanted to give unto him.

23 But now the scribe would write unto those of us who show unto me ANY Polargogie in the land that hath much of the goods of this world, then will I show unto you a swine from whose back is shorn wool wherewith to fashion garments for the children of men.

24 For while the polargogier begetheth men into the law and fleetheth them of their substance, and the quack drencheth with water and roots and herbs, and both thereby increase in houses and lands and riches withal, the Polargogue that revealeth wisdom to the young ever remaineth among the poor of this world.

25 And Labeila continued his sayings thus—and brethren, "there is another thing that may be made fearfully to testify against Theophanes."

26 "For is it not believed by many that he wrote the Book of Chronicles? and are not the men of trust and divers others in the Section in secret or openly opposed to Joseph?"

27 Now it came to pass that some one had written such a book, and it contained many faithful sayings wherewith the Josephites and divers others were well pleased; but many were wrath thereat.

28 And Alfred would fain discern the scribe thereof; and upon a certain time he met with one Samuel, a Josephite, and laying hold of his garments said unto him a "Knowest thou from whence this Chronicles come?"

29 But as nothing pertaining to this matter had ever been revealed unto Samuel, he could not tell him. But Alfred said within himself—Verily I perceive; and the writer is a pestilent fellow, and it is meet that he should be cast out from among us."

30 But of the Scribe of that Book knoweth no man even unto this day, save one in whom all these things must be revealed.

31 And what a certain pharisee said about Theophanes, will likewise be written in these Chronicles.

By a Friend to THEOPHANES.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Exhaustion of Russia.

The Vienna correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes as follows:—

"Nearly over. Letter received from St. Petersburg mentions the efforts which Russia is making through the length and breadth of her enormous empire, to fill up the gaps which the sword and disease have opened in the ranks of her army. Restrictions without end have been removed, and all classes of men, from ages infant, or, so-called, have been hitherto wisely exempted from the toils of military service, are being marched pell-mell to take up arms beneath the Russian standard. The empire of Russia is surrounded with foes the number of whose cannon shot dare not to be reckoned, and whose hands are decked her empire as destroyed, and her flag is unseen on the surface of the ocean; while that of her enemies is displayed upon a desert in every part of the globe. Her soldiers must, night and day, be upon the alert against an advance and wary foe, who is ready to do it up in any of her castles which is left for an hour unguarded.

These are the dangers which are destined to eat into the heart of Russia. Sebastopol may be strong, Cronstadt impregnable, Revel and Sveaborg, unapproachable, yet the weary, laborious, and anxious watching the insidious attacks of the plague and pestilence, and the ruinous-suction of trade, are evils which cannot be escaped. The hopes of England, of France, and of a so considered as resting upon the successful termination of the siege of Sebastopol, or the destruction of Cronstadt, or the capture of the main-ports of a hearty and cordial alliance which shall enable them, as long as the war shall last, to oppose the Russian to the limits of their empire. This object of this policy has been already felt in the numerous strikes in Russia; and every year will serve to impress them more deeply still.

The capture of a town, or more destruction of a fortress, might add to the glory of war, but it would not be found to be glorified with any great results, as far as concerns the end and object of the present war. Thus it requires to be taught a lesson which, though of time will probably be found to teach her best."

Whitchurch and Port Perry Railroad.

We are happy to notice progress being made in the Whitchurch and Port Perry railroad project. As our readers are aware, this line is intended to bring into Toronto by an easy method, the produce of the rich tract of country surrounding Lake Scugog. This fine sheet of water, situated between the townships of Wrentham and Cawthra, has a direct connection with many townships on all sides, and will ultimately form a centre, with which it is important that there should be efficient communication from Toronto. The most favorable track which can be selected is from a line point on the Northern Railway, through the townships of Whitchurch, Uxbridge, and Reach to Port Perry, which is at the extreme south-west of Lake Scugog, the charter of the road has been secured, and efforts are now being made to raise the necessary funds. A meeting was held lately on Uxbridge and resolutions passed commending the enterprise. We believe it is intended to call on the township municipalities for assistance, and it is hoped that the city corporation will subscribe liberally to the project. As a preliminary step, the Provisional Directors have requested the Northern Railway Board to permit their engineers to trace out the road in order to form the proper estimates of traffic. The following documents show that the directors will comply with the demand:

TORONTO, August 18, 1855.

JOHN A. AMERSON, Esq., Chairman, &c.

I beg to inclose herewith a copy of a resolution passed by our Board at its last meeting, in reference to the Port Perry Railroad, which I hope will meet the approbation of the Provisional Directors.

I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant,

JOS. C. MORRISON, President.

Ordered: That the Provisional Directors of the Port Perry and Whitchurch Rail be informed that this Board, believing the construction of their road as an important adjunct to this line to be of great advantage to this city, agree to authorize their engineering staff to make a thorough exploration and survey of the route so as to enable all parties concerned to form a correct estimate of the means necessary to complete the line for the Provisional Directors first providing the necessary cash outlay for such exploration and survey.

In pursuance of the resolution, Mr. Fleming, the Engineer of the Company, will shortly proceed with the survey. There cannot be any question of the advantage to Toronto of connecting with it the country to the north-east by means of a railway. By so doing the trade of the counties of North Ontario, Peterborough, and of the territory to the northward, yet unsurveyed, may be brought to our streets instead of being carried to the cities and towns of the east. From the line of the Northern Road to Port Perry, a short distance, thirty miles further brings us to Peterboro, the centre of another important district, and I do not need to be one of the most important towns of the interior. Peterboro is now connected with the lake by rail, and the movement resident there, for his goods as to Toronto, and much cheaper to ship his produce by that route. When the Grand Junction is built from Belleville to Peterboro, as it may be so in the near future, it will have the choice of Kingston and Montreal as his markets, and he will be cut off from Toronto altogether. Here lies in a few words, the advantage of a railway to the north-east, and our citizens ought to spare no effort to secure it.

There is one good point in the Whitchurch and Port Perry road that I must form a part of the loop line between this city and Kingston, which is certain to be built some time or other. We shall return to the subject again.—Globe

ANOTHER \$500,000 GONE.—There have been very heavy losses in Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, London, Guelph and other towns in Upper Canada, but the sufferers, whether insured or not, never apply for, or receive, the treasure of United Canada aid.

When however, a fine consumed part of a sum in Quebec money was our own \$500,000 at 6 per cent, on the credit of Canada, and let to such property owners as the authorities chose to favor. They were to pay 4 per cent interest, and so on, and the principal; but although this offer is made an apology for paying some little Frenchman a salary each year as clerk of the government, influenced by our mistakes, French members, who at the non-payment either of principal or interest they swear to observe the law and willfully break it; and last year Five Thousand and Fifty Pounds were paid out of the Common Fund for a interest, the Frenchmen only advanced \$201 and \$74 on the balance.

Why should this country have paid twenty thousand dollars a year as interest, during a number of years and be liable for the principal of monies long since lent to a few unprincipled landowners in Quebec, who have neither a honesty to replace in the treasury, the loans the money? It is one of the blessings of French connection.

In the case of fire at Quebec, the hogging box went through Britain and the Northern States; very large sums were received. Upper Canada helped, and is now paying three-fourths of \$20,000 a year of interest which an honest governor would have kept his oath by securing, but while every Assembly man must have \$2,000 of landed estate, a governor is not so interested, not a resident, ignorant of our country, and not a landowner to the value of five farthings.

The country has already paid nine times \$20,000 or \$180,000, who will not let a single dollar even on children's school affairs. If they want to convert us, let them pay back these \$180,000 and prepare to meet the principal. Why should the Province fund land pawn brokers? Of other \$800,000 sent to Montreal burnt, or worse, we intend speaking hereafter.—Examiner.

The Commercial Advertiser states "on the best authority" that the President of the United States with a numerous retinue, will shortly pay a visit to Montreal, Quebec and the principal cities in this Province. It was rumored in June that he intended visiting Upper Canada last month; but that, like many other rumors, proved incorrect, and was at the time contradicted by the Washington Union.

Supposed Murderer Arrested.

In 1854 a cold-blooded murder was committed near the town of Neenah, county of Tipperary, Ireland. The individual shot was named Patrick Clark, and was a retired Barrister, living on his money. Two men implicated in the affair were arrested, tried, and hung; and the third, who is supposed to have been the real perpetrator of the foul deed, escaped to America. His name was Michael Hawkins. On Thursday last, a man calling himself Simon Peter Kelly, when drunk, made statements to a Mr. (Ramsborough) of this city, to the effect that he was the same Michael Hawkins who had shot Mr. Clark. This statement, and several other circumstances, raised the suspicions of this gentleman, and on the morning following, Kelly or Hawkins was arrested, just before going north on the railway, and was lodged in jail. There are several highly respectable persons in the city who remember the circumstances connected with the murder and the trial of the accomplices, but none, as yet, have been able to identify the person in custody. It is thought probable that there are others both in the city and in the country, who can do so and it is certain that there are individuals in Bytown and Buffalo who were well acquainted with the murder. We trust that every effort will be made to arrive at the truth of the matter.—Globe.

A PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.—An Association is proposed to be formed in Quebec for encouraging enlistment in the British army. The projectors say in their circular;—"The project owes its origin principally to the movement made by the Imperial authorities to obtain lands in this Province, for the purpose of enabling to offer a liberal and powerful inducement to men of good character to enter the Foreign Legion. The application, however, of Lord Dufferin on the subject, assuring for a grant of one million acres, not having been responded to, the projectors of this undertaking, have not only been led to organize a plan for carrying out the intentions of the House of Commons, but have been in need to extend the benefits of that plan to the officers and men of the British Army and Navy instead of merely confining them to those of the Foreign Legion.

Mexico.—The latest advices from Mexico show that Santa Anna is by no means firm upon his throne. He is out of money and the revolution is advancing upon him. The one difficulty he hopes, as there is reason to believe to escape from, is selling more territory to the United States; while as a remedy against the other, he is taking a course of a Constitution on the contrary to the place of the one he lately overthrew. Relations have been broken off between Santa Anna's Government and the Minister of the United States. They are still portended, though Gen. Gadsden has had a private interview with his Mexican colleague since the rupture. The cause of the rupture is a complaint, which the Mexican Government made at Washington, respecting the Ambassador and of which Mr. May sent him a copy.

Even more.—The Globe this forenoon hints of the Midland appointments announced in the last official Gazette, and which were eagerly scanned by the numerous expectants in these quarters:—

We hope the public will not get excited by the military rumor, arising so fearfully among our Canadian grandees. There is no cause for alarm. We assure our neighbors across the lines that they need not be apprehensive; there is no intention at present of attacking the Republic. But, on any anxiety, we beg to explain that even since Colonel Finck was gazetted to the command of the 10th New Brunswick, with a view to his presentation at the Tuileries, and one or two little German courts, in all the blaze and glory of local breaches every man Jack of a cadet, who can raise enough to buy a cadet's uniform, has got gazetted into the Militia and started for Europe! Karl! Hrocks! Karl! McNeil! Karl! Mull! M. J. Cayley! Captain Ross! Lieutenant Spence! What a Spence—Karl! or Lieutenant? D. tell!

PLAYING POSUM.—In the attack on the Monckton fort on the 7th ult., two soldiers belonging to the 2nd Dragoon Guards, the start of all the others, and leaped into the first of the three divisions. The return of the Russians to recover the place did not allow them to escape in time, and they had nothing for it but to pretend to be dead. They accordingly waited motionless for twenty-four hours, expecting every hour that an advance would take place for burying the dead. Their expectations were not disappointed, and green was the last movement of the first body of the French which approached to administer the last rites of the soldier, suddenly to behold the resurrection of their two countrymen from amidst the slain and wounded, and to receive their joyous salutations.

THE BRIDE REJECTED.—The Board of Managers of the Methodist College at Belleville have passed a resolution to accept the Five Hundred Pounds voted to that Institution by Parliament. The Methodist (the Episcopal) have ever stood firm in a steady and steady opposition to the church-and-state alliance, and have to the last rejected the bribes of its misdoers. Although they are not alone in the refusal to accept of the curse of state-patronage, yet, without their aid, what has been done would scarcely have been accomplished; indeed, the Province is indebted to the Christian spirit which pervades the various sects not allied to "The Church," for the persevering struggle they have sustained against the encroachments of the unionist monster.

Although Government have failed in their trick to entrap a powerful foe, it must not be supposed that they will unduly any of the wrong doing in which they have succeeded. The Commutation Fund is a fixed fact, and nothing short of repudiation of the Act by the people will remove the incubus which has been laid upon the Province.

The Government have thought that with Five Hundred Pounds they would silence at least a portion of the clamor against their treachery; but they have failed in every instance, with the Episcopal Methodists. We know them to well to believe they can be induced to kneel to Satan.

SEVERE RAIN.—One of the naval surgeons on duty at the Crimea was recently carried off duty upon the charge of neglecting the sick, and calling them by offensive names. Being found guilty, he was sentenced to be mulcted of the pay due him, to be dismissed from her majesty's service, and to be imprisoned for a term of two years in one of her majesty's jails.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE CRIMEA.—The noncommissioned officers and men composing the detachment of the Royal Artillery, stationed in Halifax, paraded at 2 o'clock, P. M. this day, when it was intimated to them by their commanding officer, that volunteers were required for the Crimea. The whole stopped forward, giving three hearty cheers for Her Majesty! As 50 only was the limited number, a selection was of course made. We have much pleasure in adding, that the gallant fellows proceeded to England by the English mail steamer—Nova Scotia.

LYNCH LAW IN WISCONSIN.—MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—A Special Court was held yesterday at West Bend for the trial of Debar, the murderer of the Meyer family. The jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. While the prisoner was being conveyed back to jail, guarded by military, a mob made a rush upon him. The military gate was when Debar was felled to the ground by a stone and the mob fell upon him, beating and mangling him horribly. They then tied a rope to his heels and dragged him through the streets for half a mile, then hung him; and downward, where he remained hanging lifeless.

MILITIA NOTICE.—The following circular from Col. DeLottensburg, Adj. Gen. of Militia, under date of July 22, appears in the last Gazette, and we reproduce it for the information of parties interested.

Officers Commanding Battalions of Militia in Upper and Lower Canada, will have the goodness to transmit, as early as dates possible, to the Adjutant Gen., any recommendation they may have to offer regarding alterations in the limits of the Battalions under their command, rendered necessary by increase of population or other causes, stating at the same time the average number of the male population available for Militia service in any new divisions of Battalion limits recommended by them.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—The Coburg Star of this week says, that "an attempt was made in Coburg by a stranger, from Montreal, last week, to commit suicide. The knife employed was too dull, however, and he only succeeded in lacerating the skin from ear to ear without severing either windpipe or arteries. He is likely to recover. He had evidently been squandering where there was no prohibitory liquor law."

The Quebec Chronicle hears that Mr. Andrew Stuart, Advocate, will be brought forward as a candidate for the representation of that city to supply the vacancy caused by Mr. Babut's resignation.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Pacific.

New York, August 22.

The Steamer Pacific arrived at seven o'clock this morning. The bombardment of Sebastopol was resumed on the 19th.

It was reported in Paris that Helmsingfors had been successfully bombarded.

There are many rumors and few facts. Private advices state that Revel has been bombarded, yet we do not know with what effect. Gen. Markham is spoken of in some circles as likely to succeed to the command, but the statement is doubtful. Sir Colin Campbell's appointment will be in the near future. The Queen is desirous to nominate the Duke of Cambridge, but he has recently declined the honor, but offered however to go out as second in command.—Meanwhile Gen. Simpson continues with the army.

Our Pacific is appointed Commandant-in-Chief of the Turkish fleet in Asia.

The Black Sea fleet is still concentrated for some great movement, and a coup de main is much to be expected.

30 ships are assembled at Nargen and opinions on board are divided as to whether their destination be Bevel or Seaburg. More probably, the latter.

The Paris Correspondent of the London Times states that Austria has just made spontaneous advances of friendly relations towards the Western Powers. Lord Palmerston in Parliament had made statements conveying a similar meaning.

The Paris Correspondence is full of allusions to what is termed a legitimate conspiracy. The sum and substance of which seems to be that two Frenchmen, M. DeBears and Chabot, had been in communication with the Count of Molene with the immediate view of encouraging the Carlist insurrection in Spain and the ultimate hope of bringing about a favorable change for Henry the V.—so called.

Russian conspiracy is proved in the matter. The French Government has eagerly seized the opportunity of making political capital both at home and in Spain. It is announced in Spain that Spain will definitely contribute 25,000 men to the Allies, to be paid by France and England, and that France agrees to uphold the throne of Isabella against danger from whatever source. This intelligence is positively stated, but requires further confirmation.

SEIGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

Latest despatches are to July 28th.

General Simpson telegraphs that "Since my despatch of the 24th, I have nothing of importance to relate. We continue to strengthen and improve our advanced works, which are now as close to the enemy's works, I regret to say our casualties are necessarily considerable. The enemy exhibit great activity in adding to and improving their defences, and the conveyance of military stores from the north to the south is increasing."

Cavalry has nearly ceased in the army.

August 2.—On the enemy's side, Gortschakoff writes, nothing of importance going on.

August 4.—Gen. Simpson telegraphs thus: "Made a night sortie on the Woronzoff and took as far as the chevaux de frise, but was repulsed."

The British.—Letters mention a general anticipation that Sevastopol and Helmsingfors will be immediately attacked.

Capt. Vedetson, on July 25, took possession of the island Kolza and destroyed the fortifications.

THE WINE SEA.

An English Steamer, according to Russia accounts, bombarded the village of Olmepa, in the Vega district for three hours. No damage.

There are several accounts of petty depredations in the Sea of Azoff.

Tazanov, by date of July 25, had been bombarded for some days.

An English steamship had gone ashore and was burnt by the Russians. The crew escaped.

There was no truth in the report of the Expedition of Schamyl against Tiflis.

The Russians made an unsuccessful attempt on Kerada on the 10th.

INTERPOL MARRIES.

Richardson, Spence and Co. Circular, Liverpool, August 10th, says; "Very heavy rain fell all night our last and the crops are reported much throughout the country. Yesterday and today were, however, fine with warm sunshiny weather. The continued bad weather has no effect on the market for wheat and flour. On Thursday, holders of wheat reported to the market of 2 1/2 per bushel. Flour, of which we have had a liberal supply from Spain, has declined 6d. to 1 1/2 per bushel."

NEWMARKET, AUGUST 24.

No change to note. Wheat 7s 6d a bushel.

AMUSEMENT.

Could You—Or Would You.

The Home Journal says:—We clip from a contemporary a number of domestic vignettes which every bachelor would do well to paste inside his hat:—

Baby crawling on your knee,
While you sing some little ditty,
Fuller your hair or thumb your eye,
Would you think it wasn't pretty?
Tell me could you?
If you owned "the baby," would you?

Wife, with arms about your neck,
Says you both just like the baby;
While she naps to make a "nap,"
And you would refuse her—may be—
Could you should you?
If you owned "the woman," would you?

Little labor, little strife,
Little care and little cost;
Would you care for single life?
Would you immerse at your lot?
Tell me, should you?
If you owned "the cottage," would you?

Health and comfort, children fair,
Wife to meet you at the door,
Fond heart throbbing for you there;
Tell me should you ask for more?
Should you? could you?
If you owned the "ready," would you?

"Ma, I want a sled. I do want a sled,—
Can't I have a sled, Ma?" "Certainly, my son; I suppose so. Ask your father." "I don't like to ask him, ma. Why, what nonsense. Ask him!" "No ma, you ask him you've known him the longest!"

"Hallow, Steward," exclaimed a fellow in one of the steamboats, after having retired to his bed. "Hallow, Steward!"
"Here, massa."
"Bring me that way bill."
"What for massa?"
"I want to see if these bed-bugs put down these names for this berth before I did. If not, I want dem turned out."

An old lady, possessed of a fine fortune, and noted for her penchant for the use of figurative expressions, one day assembled her grandchildren when the following conversation took place:—

"My children," said the old lady, "I am the root and you are the branches."
"Grandma," says one.
"What, my child?"
"I was thinking how much better the branch as would flourish if the root was under the ground."

A SCENE AT THE GATE OF PARADISE.—A poor tailor being released from a troublesome world and a scolding wife, appeared at the gate of paradise. Peter asked him if he had ever been in Purgatory.

"No," said the tailor, "but I have been married."
"Oh!" said Peter, "that is all the same."
The tailor had scarcely got in before a fat, turtle-eating alderman came pulling and blowing.

"Hallow! you fellow," said he, "open the gate."
"Not so fast," said Peter, "have you ever been in Purgatory?"

"No," said the alderman, "but what is that for the purpose? You let that poor half-starved tailor, and he has been in Purgatory no more than I."

"But he has been married," said Peter.
"Married!" exclaimed the alderman, "why, I have been married twice!"
Then go back again," said Peter "Paradise is not the place for fools."

MR. SNIP'S LITANY.—From doctors' bills and western child, and others ill deliver us.
From want of gold, and wiles that scold and madden old, and sharper sold, deliver us.
From stinging flies, and greenish eyes, and baker's pies, and babies' cries, a man that lies, and cloudy skies, and love that dies, fickle ties, and gaudy eyes, deliver us.

From bearded females, and strong-minded women, (hus don't gingle,) female lecturers and all other masculine ladies, deliver us.
From creaking doors, a wife that snores, confounded bores, deliver us.

From choleric gripes, and Mrs. Snipes, deliver us.
From modest girls with wavy curls, and teeth of pearls—oh! never mind.

DECLINED AN INTRODUCTION.—The Bath Advocate gives the following as related by a friend of the editor:

He was en route for New-York City—got out at the station, leaving his "better half" sole occupation of the seat—returning found a good looking gentleman occupying his seat and making himself sociable with his traveling companion—politely requested the stranger to give him his seat. "Your seat sir?" said the stranger; "I don't know that you have any better claim to it than I have." "Very well sir," replied our friend, "if you will keep it, allow me to introduce you to my wife." The stranger looked blank, and made very hasty tracks for the next car.

A POINTED SERMON.—Many a discourse of an hour's length is not as impressive as the following from an eccentric English divine:

- "Be sober, grave and temperate. Intemperance produces:
1. Infidelity.
 2. Premature death.
 3. To make these points clear, I refer you, 1. To the Newgate calendar.
 2. To the hospitals, lunatic asylums, and poor-houses.
 3. To the past experience of what you have seen, read and suffered in mind body and estate.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg to announce to the public, that they have leased the

CARPENTER'S SHOP,
Belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. James Boswell, in the Village of AURORA, and will attend to the

Carpenter and Joiners' Work,
In all its branches, and hope by their unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

WITTY & HARVEY,
Builders, &c., &c.

IMPORTANT

To Farmers and Horse-keepers.

MR. THOMAS BAKER,
VETERINARY SURGEON,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Holland Landing and its vicinity, that having commenced the practice of his Profession, he is prepared to treat all diseases to which the Horse and other domestic animals are liable.

HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES,
constantly on hand and for sale, warranted genuine, carefully prepared; and guaranteed fully to answer the purpose for which they are recommended:—Painful, Diarrhoea, Tonic, Astringent and Cordial Balm, Condition and Heavy Powders, kept ready prepared, and can be procured either by personal application to the subscriber, or of O. Lloyd, Chemist and Druggist, Holland Landing.

N. B.—The subscriber can be consulted weekly, at the following places:—
Hewitt's, North American Hotel, Newmarket, every Monday.
On Wednesdays, J. Hick's Hotel, Bradford.
On Fridays, at Burns' Hotel, Bond Head.
The other days of the week, at his present residence, C. Barlow's Farm, Holland Landing.

Orders left at any of the above Hotels punctually attended to. Good Stabling and Loose Boxes. Horses left in charge will receive the best attention.

THOMAS BAKER.
Holland Landing, May 11, 1855.

TORONTO

Boot and Shoe Store!

JUST Received, by the subscriber, a Large and well selected stock of spring and summer BOOTS AND SHOES.

For men, women and children, made of the best materials and in the latest styles.

The subscriber, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed, respectfully calls the attention of the public to the above stock. The whole has been selected with great care, expressly for this market.

W. CARLINE.
Newmarket, April 20, 1855.

JOHN MONAGHAN

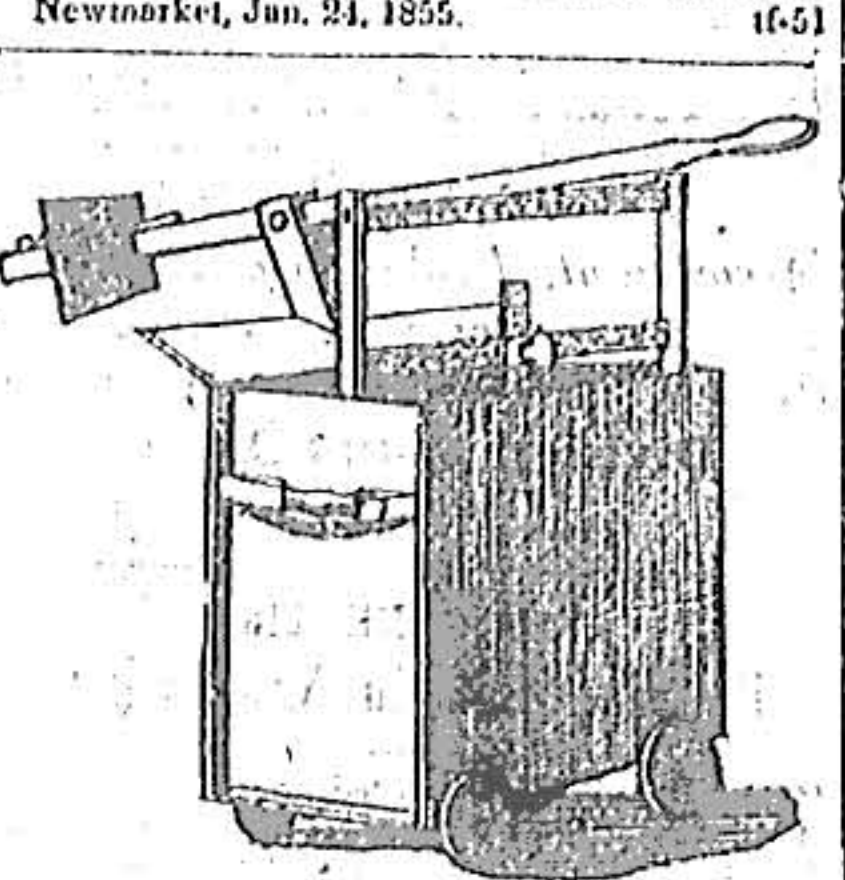
Barrister and Attorney,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
[6m29] Church Street, Toronto.

TO WAGON MAKERS.

ALL the Lumber for a Lumber Wagon, Sawn for FIVE SHILLINGS.

JOSIAH JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855.



NEW PATENT

Washing Machine.

THE Subscribers are now manufacturing a new and improved

PATENT WASHING MACHINE

Which, for service and durability, defies every other invention—one trial being sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical. This Machine is warranted to wash with fifty per cent less wear upon the clothes and in two-thirds less time, than any Machine now in use. It will not break or tear off buttons, and is capable of cleansing articles from the finest fabrics to the coarsest webs. These Machines can be seen at the Shop of the subscribers.

JOSIAH JAMES & CO.

A Patent for the above Machine has been secured. The public, therefore, are cautioned against imitations.

J. J. & Co.
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855.

We, the undersigned, having tried the above Washing Machine, can confidently recommend them to the Public. The process is simple; at the same time, the work is performed speedily and satisfactorily—making no difference whether the article is small or large.

Mrs. Isaac Roberts Mrs. Aaron Cady
" Wm. Phillips " John Chubbie
" Asa Moore " P. Pearson
" Thos. Wallace " Brook Dennis
" Hicks, Bradford " John Goodwill
" Boddy " T. L. Haycock
" Wm. Walton " W. Wallace
" J. Hollingshead " R. H. Smith
" Joseph Hartman " J. Wood
" J. W. Collins " B. Jackson
Mrs. Charles Doan.

FARMERS, LOOK AT THIS!

PALMER'S AND WILLIAMS'S
IMPROVED SELF-RAKING REAPER,
REITCH'S IMPROVED
Mowing Machine,
BENNETT, GOULD & CO.'S IMPROVED
3 WHEELED CULTIVATOR,
AND GANSON'S IMPROVED

BRANDMILL.

CAPABLE of Sowing Fifteen Acres of Wheat (on ground prepared) in a day. The advantages to be derived from the above Machinery to the Farmer, are too well known to require any comment. Therefore, all that is wanting to save labor, is to send your orders to the Subscriber, who is the authorized Agent for which, and either of all of the above articles will be forwarded immediately.

N. B.—A complete model of the Mowing Machine may be seen at the subscribers.

J. W. COLLINS,
Newmarket, January 24th, 1855.

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE

No. 33, King Street East, Toronto,
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boys' Ready-made

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,
Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Millinery, &c., &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give every BARGAIN to purchasers, at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.
Toronto, May 15, 1855.

NEW STORE!

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY,

At No. 84, Yonge Street, four doors North of Adelaide Street.

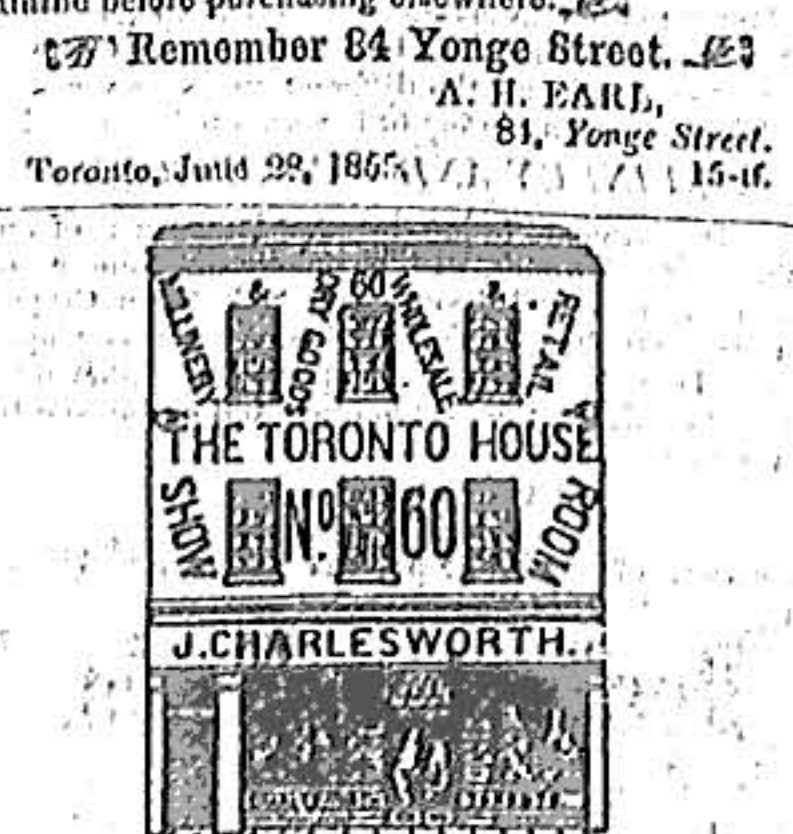
THE Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from his numerous friends, begs to intimate to the Citizens of Toronto, and the surrounding country, that he has opened out in the above premises, a large and well-selected assortment of SUMMER DRY GOODS, comprising the latest Styles and Fashions of the day.

In the MILLINERY SHOW ROOM will be found every variety of Straw, Tulle, Silk, Satin, Velvet and Plush Bonnets of the latest Fashions. Also Silk, Satin and Velvet Caps and Circulars; Cloth, Tweed, Plaid and Plain Cloaks, and every other article in the Trade.

Great Bargains will be given. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember 84 Yonge Street.

A. H. EARL,
84, Yonge Street.
Toronto, Jan. 22, 1855.



SPRING 1855.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN CHARLES WORTH,

THANKFUL for the very liberal share of public patronage hitherto afforded him, would respectfully intimate that he is now receiving his spring Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Millinery,
Consisting in part of Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves, Gowns and Hosiery Ladies' silk Neck Ties, Children's Frack Border and Robes. Printed, Cushion, DeLaines, Mualine, and other fancy articles for Ladies' Dresses, Black and Colored Silks, Satins, &c., &c., Prints, Ginghams, Dorees, Drills (all kinds) Shirtings in every variety, Table Linens, Flannels, Stays, Quilts, Counterpanes, together with other goods, too numerous to mention. His

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Will be found replete with all that is reasonable in silk, satin and fancy straw Bonnets, Caps, Head-Dresses, &c.

J. C. has a quantity of fine two ply Carpet that he will sell at reduced prices, for the purpose of discontinuing that part of the trade.

A call is respectfully solicited.

NO SECOND PRICE.

JNO. CHARLES WORTH.

Toronto House,
No. 60, King-st., Toronto.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT THE NEW ERA BOOK STORE, the following Books,—for sale cheap—

Kossuth and his Generals—with a history of Hungary.
Country Rambles in England—by Cooper.
Ethian Allan—or the days of '76—by DePuy.
Louis Napoleon and the Buonapartes.
Medical Light-house—by Dr. K. K. Root.
Illustrated Biography of Eminent Men of all Nations.
Poetical Works of Lord Byron.
Poetical Works of Mrs. Sigourney.

ALSO,
The National School Books—Blank Books—Stationery, &c., &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. KERMOTT'S Celebrated Vegetable Family Medicine has arrived here, and is for sale by the subscribers, and comprise the following, viz:

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM,
A safe and certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Inipient Consumption, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and all diseases of the Lungs.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF WILLOW,
A positive Cure for Ague, Chill Fever, and Bilious Diseases.

FLUID EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA,
The best alternative known for Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

VEGETABLE TONIC MIXTURE,
A mild yet powerful Tonic in all cases of Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Weakness of the Stomach.

WORM TEA, OR CHIPPEWA INDIAN
WORM KILLER,
An unparalleled Destroyer of Worms.

APERTIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
The best Purgative known. These Pills combine power with mildness of action, and in no case produce subsequent constipation.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BLACKBERRY,
A Vegetable Summer Complaint Cure, the only certain remedy in Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, &c.

RHEUMATIC OR NERVE AND
BONE LINIMENT,
The best external application known for man or beast.

For particulars, &c., see Pamphlets.

N. B.—Pamphlets pertaining to the above can be had gratis, by calling upon the subscribers, who are the authorized agents for the sale of the above celebrated medicine.

Manufactured Wholesale and Retail by Kermott & Robertson at the Eclectic Medical Dispensary, Dundas Street, London, O. W.

Edward Kermott, Newmarket; Henry Stennett, Keewick, North Guilford; William Chandler, New Town, Robinson, Tecumseh; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants throughout Canada West.

London, August 3, 1851.

ESTATE OF THE LATE

Robert Kirkpatrick.

THE Undersigned, duly appointed by law, to request all parties indebted to the said Estate to make payment without delay; and all parties having claims, to send in the same for settlement.

(Signed) MARY KIRKPATRICK,
Newmarket, March 21, 1855.

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

A FEW Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the

NEW ERA OFFICE
Newmarket, November 29th, 1854.

Book Binding,

In all its various branches executed with neatness and despatch, at the

BLACKSMITHING.

THE Subscriber respectfully solicits the patronage of the inhabitants of the surrounding country, who are desirous of having work done to order, in his line of business.

Horse-shoeing Done

With neatness and despatch. Plough and Harrows for sale, and Implements of farming made up at short notice. He hopes by punctuality and strict attention to business, to procure a share of public favour.

Aurora, May 1st, 1855.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Aurora Post Office, On Aug. 1st, 1855.

Anderson William Ingram William
Anderson John Kuts Osavann
Brook Henry Livingston John
Brodie George Muslin Simon
Clark Roy F Mitchell James
Coltman George McGuin Patrick
Clubine A McKay William
Dunbrook John McKenzie K. F.
Dexter Hiram Patrick G. W.
Fenby Charles Patch James George
Ferguson David Povel George
Fiskery Jane Puffer Thomas
Gold Joseph Proudfoot Caroline
Green John Rush Aliga
Gould John Rodgers Obediah
Hoss A C Stockford James
Hart Thomas Siddons John
Harrison George Shehan Mrs Bridget
Howard Joseph Thistle D.
Hill John Thomas George
Holt Thomas Thomas Henry
Harding Michael Weathered Aaron
C. DOAN, Postmaster

"Information for the People."

THE Subscribers, having already disposed of the principal part of their Spring Goods, now offer the balance to their customers in Town and Country at the following prices:

Swan Bonnets from 75c.
Parasols " "
Muslin Dresses of 8 yards 3 9d and 5s.
Muslin de Laines 75c and 9d per yard.
Black Gilet Silk Capes 17s 6d.
Printed Cashmere Shawls from 2s
Silk Barege Shawls 10s
Do do do Satin Checked, 17 6d
Fild Paisley Scarf do 35s.
Prints, fast colors, in

Splendid Styles.

American Factory Cations, low, either by the yard or piece. All other Goods at

CORRESPONDING PRICES.

J. & W. COWAN.
No. 3, Elgin Buildings, Yonge Street,
4 doors North of Adelaide-st.
1550 Toronto.

HEARN & POTTER,

Mathematical Instrument makers,
OPTICIANS AND JEWELLERS,
51, King Street East, Toronto.

IMPORTERS of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Silver Electro Plate, Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instruments.

Watches, Clocks, and all kinds of Jewellery Repaired and Warranted.

Toronto, October 26, 1851.

Cabinet Wareroom,

OLD STAND, MAIN STREET,
NEWMARKET.

THE subscriber in returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public in general for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business, would respectfully inform them that he has now on hand a general assortment of

CABINET AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

All orders promptly attended to; and great care taken in their execution.

Funerals undertaken on the shortest notice.

JOSEPH BOTSFORD.
Newmarket Oct. 12, 1851.

Boston Lamp Store.

OUR Stock of LAMPS and Fancy Goods, are better than ever. Always on hand Oils, Burning Fluid and Camphine.

J. BRIGGS.

Keep it Before the Millers.

Boston Belting Company's Vulcanized Rubber Belting,
HOSE and Packing, Best Oak Tanned Stretched LEATHER BELTING.

J. BRIGGS.
Toronto, Jan. 24, 1855.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chartered by act of Parliament,
Capital 100,000.

Home Office—Toronto,
President, I. C. GILMORE,
Vice President, THOS. HAWORTH.

DIRECTORS,
GEORGE MITCHEL, W. HENDERSON,
JAMES BEATTY, RICE LEWIS,
WALTER MACFARLANE, T. P. ROBERTS,
M. P. HAYS.

ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor.
ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y. & Treas'r.

The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will give personal attention to parties desirous of effecting Insurance.

THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854.

SADDLERY, HARNESS,

Whips, &c., &c.,
Of every description; together with every article in the Trade, manufactured and for Sale by

WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.

JAMES B. RYAN,

IMPORTER OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.
SIGN OF THE

LARGE KNIFE AND FORK.

(Old stand,) 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.

IS receiving, by the following Spring Vessels, viz. St. Lawrence, via. Alice Gill, Ajax, and City of Manchester, together with other shipments to follow during the season, a complete assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Hardware, together with a general supply of Tools and other Articles of American Manufacture, Builders' Materials, Mechanics' Tools, generally, Farming Implements, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., at a small advance of Cost Price.

May 27, 1855.

"Equitable" Fire Insurance Company

OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.

General Agent, British North American Colonies
FREDERICK R. STARR.
MONTREAL.

This Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares and Merchandise in the same; Ships in Harbour or in dock; Craft on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and the Goods laden in the same; and Farming Stock of all descriptions.

The "Equitable" Fire Office will, by constant analysis of its own experience from time to time, adopt such rates of Premiums as the nature of the risk may justify.

With this view, an annual investigation will be made into each class of risk, and a return of one moiety—of fifty per cent—of the net excess will be made to all classes of Insurers, whose Policies have been in force for three years.

The engagements of the "Equitable" are guaranteed by a responsible proprietary, and an ample subscribed Capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a Mutual Insurance Society, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the profits.

Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.

R. H. SMITH, Agent.
Newmarket.

March 12th, 1852.

NOTICE.

ALL persons in search of brilliant, durable, and should call at the

Manufacturing Depot, 88, King Street, Toronto, (LATE OF THE FLOTTING HAT.)

They will there find the largest and best assorted stock of Hats, Caps, &c., to be found in Upper Canada. Hats of every variety, made to order, and with despatch. The most peculiar shaped heads fitted with really elegant and graceful Hats.

N. B.—The Trade, as usual, supplied on the most liberal terms.

Hatter's Stock & Trimmings always on hand
T. McCROSSON & CO.
Toronto, June 22, 1851.

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.,

WHOLESALE Stationers, Publishers of the National and other

SCHOOL BOOKS,

No. 46, King Street, East Toronto.

B. McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their customers, the trade, and country dealers generally, to their large and well assorted Stock of

Stationery,
School Books,
Blank Books,
Writing Papers,
Paper Hangings,
&c., &c., &c.

Toronto, June 29, 1851.

Just Received!

A NEW WORK, entitled a "Voyage to California," by a Canadian; containing a description of the country—the manners and habits of the people—together with the difficulties attending the traveller in crossing the Isthmus, at the

NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, Sept. 23, 1854.

J. C. BLISS,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that he has taken the House of Mr. James Morely Aurora, where he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its branches. He returns thanks for past favours and solicits a share of public patronage.

December 24, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED,

Frost's Chronicles of
England, France, and Spain.

With Poets—in 3 vols.
own's Antiquities of the Jews—2 vols.
Claridge's Works.
Layley's Tales about Ireland.
For sale cheap, at the

NEW ERA Office.
Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1851.

600 bunches of Shingles

FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, 600 Bunches of first-rate Shingles—Cheap for cash. Apply to the

NEW ERA Office.
Newmarket, March 9, 1855.

POPULAR NOVELS.

JUST received, a choice selection of the popular novels of the day, lately published—chiefly the writings of Capt. Mayhew, Miss Pickering, Harry Hazel, and others, at the

NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, May 23rd, 1854.

Saw Mill For Sale.

THE Subscriber begs to offer for